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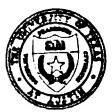
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RESEARCHES IN SPAIN

CONTAINING THE INTRODUCTION TO THE

**CATALOGUE OF MATERIALS IN THE ARCHIVO
GENERAL DE INDIAS FOR THE HISTORY
OF THE PACIFIC COAST AND THE
AMERICAN SOUTHWEST**

BY

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I. THE ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS

A. *The wealth of the great archive at Seville.*—In the words of a Spanish writer, “The history of [Spanish] America, so far as the documents are concerned, is preserved almost completely in Spain. The successive amputations of her American dominions which the mother country suffered have gone on increasing the wealth in documents, for, as her rule has come to an end, she has transported a great part of their archives . . . The most essential parts of these documents are contained in the Archivo [General] de Indias of Seville.”¹

While some may take exception to the above statement, on the ground that it is too sweeping, it is beyond question that the great Sevillian archive is practically inexhaustible in its wealth of materials on almost every conceivable subject in Spanish colonial administration and is the most valuable single archive on that field in existence. This is so in increasing measure, for laws have been passed and are gradually being executed for the transfer of materials relating to Spain's former colonies from their present repositories in Simancas and Madrid to the archive at Seville. It is true that vast quantities of rich materials have been found in the archives of Spanish American countries,² and that they often contain local details of which no account was sent to Spain, but a single great repository, dealing with all of the former colonies, has a decided advantage as against the numerous, scattered archives of the Americas. Many colonial archives have indeed but scant remains of the wealth they once possessed, as a result of the removal of papers to Spain,³ or due to the yet greater disintegrating forces of foreign war, revolution, and lack of care.⁴

¹ Torres Lanzas in *El Archivo de Indias*, p. xv. For a description of this work, see *infra* in Section D.

² See especially Bolton, Herbert E., *Guide to materials for the history of the United States in the principal archives of Mexico*, Washington, 1913; also Pérez, Luis M., *Guide to the materials for American history in Cuban archives*, Washington, 1907. See also Chapman, Charles E., *South America as a field for an historical survey*, in *A Californian in South America* (ed. by Dr. Herbert I. Priestley. Berkeley, 1917), pp. 41–50.

³ For example, in the case of Cuba.

⁴ For example, in the case of Peru.

Even in the case of those American countries whose archives retain an unusual degree of completeness,⁵ the meagre local materials will usually be present in Spain, as well as in the land of origination, owing to the incessant and systematic accumulation of minute detail, for action by the authorities in Spain.⁶

The value of the materials in Seville, as compared with those of other archives, may be illustrated by tracing the documentation of a given case. It may be supposed that Lacy, the Spanish minister to Russia, reports to Grimaldi, the Spanish minister of state, that the Russians are preparing to make conquests in the Californias. Grimaldi, in turn, informs Arriaga, the *ministro general de Indias*, and the latter asks the viceroy, Bucarely, to strengthen the defences of Alta California. Bucarely orders Governor Rivera of Alta California to report on the state of the presidios in his province. In due time, Rivera writes to the various presidial commanders, and receives their replies, after which he communicates the result to Bucarely. Bucarely writes to Arriaga, who asks Gálvez, as one familiar with Alta California affairs, his opinion about the Rivera report. Gálvez replies, and Arriaga then sends the whole file to the Council of the Indies, with a request for its action. Finally, the Council informs Arriaga of what it has done. In such a case, a great many other documents would in fact be included in the *expediente*, but the above are sufficient for purposes of illustration. The following would be the usual documentary result in the archives of Salinas (the county seat of Monterey County, California), Mexico City, and Seville.⁷

	Salinas	Mexico	Seville
1. Lacy to Grimaldi.....	—	C.	C. of Or.
2. Grimaldi to Arriaga.....	—	C. of Or.	Or.
3. Arriaga to Bucarely.....	—	Or.	Dft.
4. Bucarely to Rivera.....	Or.	Dft.	Cer.
5. Rivera to the presidial commanders.....	Dft.	Cer.	Cer. of Cer.
6. The presidial commanders to Rivera.....	Or.	Cer.	Cer. of Cer.
7. Rivera to Bucarely.....	Dft.	Or.	Cer.
8. Bucarely to Arriaga.....	—	Dft.	Or.
9. Arriaga to Gálvez.....	—	—	Dft.
10. Gálvez to Arriaga.....	—	—	Or.
11. Arriaga to the Council of the Indies.....	—	—	D.t
12. The Council of the Indies to Arriaga.....	—	—	Or.

⁵ For example, several of the archives of Mexico.

⁶ See Chapman, *The founding of Spanish California*, p. 170, n. 63, especially the second column of page 170.

⁷ The abbreviations used are the same as those of the *Catalogue*; they are explained in Section IV, C, 2, of this Introduction.

In some of the above cases the document might be an uncertified copy of an original or certified copy, thus operating more particularly against the technical value of the file at Seville, but it will be seen, from an investigation of the *Catalogue*, that such instances are rare.⁸ In matters of purely local character or of minor importance, documents like those from 4 to 7 may never have been sent to Spain, although they may appear at Salinas and Mexico, while there is undoubtedly a great body of material, like items 5 and 6, that would exist only in a provincial archive. Attention should also be called to the fact that, for such documents as exist in all three archives, the best technical file is that of the province, the next best that of the viceroyalty, and next after that the file in Spain.⁹ On the other hand, the documents

⁸ Cf. *infra* Section IV, C, 6.

⁹ Much material of the Spanish period relating to regions now within the United States is still to be found in various local archives, as may be seen from the following account of the local archives of Texas, New Mexico, and California.

One of the most valuable archives of the northern Spanish frontier is that which accumulated in the old Spanish province of Texas. In the early years of its history the district was a part of Coahuila. For half a century, from 1722 to 1772, the capital was at Los Adaes (now Robeline) in the present state of Louisiana. Thenceforward, to the end of the Spanish period, the seat of government was at San Antonio de Bexar. In the course of time, the provincial records became somewhat scattered. The bulk of them, however, found their way into the County Courthouse of Bexar County (at San Antonio), where they remained until, some eighteen years ago, they were transferred to the University of Texas, at which place they have formed the basis for much of the notable historical work done at that university. Fragments of the archives are at the State Historical Library, Austin, where they are known as the Nacogdoches Archives. Still other fragments were found in the Lamar Papers, which were purchased by the state of Texas, a few years ago. These, too, are now at the State Library. The provincial records at the University of Texas are well known as the Bexar Archives. They comprise about 300,000 pages of original documents, consisting mainly of the correspondence of military and civil officials.

When the United States government acquired New Mexico in 1848, fairly complete records were found in the provincial archives at Santa Fe for the period since 1692. Few documents were of prior date to the latter year, due to the fact that in the revolt of 1680 all the records, covering the period from 1598, were burned, and it was not until 1692 that the Spaniards were able to return to New Mexico. In 1903, the Secretary of the Interior, acting for the United States government, took charge of the Spanish archives of the territory of New Mexico. During the preceding fifty-five years of American occupation, however, the archives had not been properly cared for, and in 1870 an American governor was even guilty of the vandal act of selling documents to the merchants of Santa Fe for wrapping paper. After the Secretary of the Interior assumed control in 1903, the papers still remaining at Santa Fe were, with the exception of a few that were retained in the Surveyor-General's office in that city, removed to the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress. There they have been arranged in chronological order, the sheets have been cleaned, and a catalogue in English has been made of them. For more detailed

at Seville have a number of advantages. Documents like those of item 1 are often at Seville in the original, as well as in copies therefrom, and eventually that should be the general rule, when all Spanish colonial materials shall be stored at Seville, as contemplated by law. Furthermore, documents like those of items 9 to 12, always of the highest technical rank, are to be found only in Spain. They may be described generally as intra-departmental (within the Indies department itself), inter-departmental (among the various governmental agencies of Spain in Europe), and private (whether as the result of official requests for an opinion or arising from petitions of individuals) correspondence in Europe (usually in Spain) of which official cognizance was taken by the department of the Indies. Finally, the whole *expediente* in Spain is the file upon which the highest official action was based.

Whatever argument there may be as to the comparative value of the documents in Seville and elsewhere as to kind, there can be none as respects their number, in which particular the Archivo General de Indias is far superior to any other in the same field. In 1913 there were nearly 40,000 *legajos* in the archives.¹⁰ When the transfers from accounts, see Vaughan, J. H., *A preliminary report on the archives of New Mexico*, in American Historical Association, *Annual report for 1908*, pp. 465-494; Twitchell, *Spanish archives of New Mexico*, 2 vols. (Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1914), Prefatory note.

Unfortunately, the Spanish provincial archives of Alta California have not been kept intact, and probably the greater part of them has been destroyed. After the conquest of California by the United States, the archives were placed in charge of the United States Surveyor-General for California. Some of the papers were later taken elsewhere, but the greater part were still in possession of that official at the time of the San Francisco fire of 1906. In over three hundred volumes of Spanish records, scarcely more than a score escaped the conflagration. Fortunately, however, sixteen volumes of original documents, dating from 1781 to 1850, had been transferred, in 1858, to the Monterey County archive, in the recorder's office at Salinas, and there they still remain. Five of the volumes relate to criminal matters; the others are miscellaneous, containing official correspondence, private letters, public addresses, and petty court papers. They comprise, without doubt, the most valuable source material for the Spanish and Mexican periods of California history to be found in any of the archives of California. Other records of a more local nature exist in the archives of cities which were the former *pueblos* of Spanish California, as at Los Angeles, San Jose, and Santa Cruz (Branciforte), and still others at many of the missions, especially at Santa Barbara, where an attempt has been made to collect the files of all the missions.

For the material of the preceding paragraphs, the writer is indebted to Professor Herbert E. Bolton, Dr. Charles W. Hackett, and Mr. Owen C. Coy, secretary of the California Historical Survey Commission.

¹⁰ Roscoe R. Hill (in his *Descriptive catalogue of the documents relating to the history of the United States in the Papellos procedentes de Cuba deposited in the Archivo General*

other Spanish archives have been completed, there should be a total of 80,000 *legajos*.¹¹ While a number of *legajos* contain only several hundred pages of manuscript material, and still others have as many as six thousand, the usual size of a *legajo* is about two thousand pages. The number of documents will vary greatly, from a single huge *testimonio* or several bound volumes to as many as two thousand documents. Counting *testimonios* as one item, it is probable that there may be an average of four hundred documents to a *legajo*.¹² If the separate documents of *testimonios* are included, the number may easily reach double that figure. On this basis, the ultimate wealth of the Archivo General de Indias is from 32,000,000 to 64,000,-000 documents, aggregating 160,000,000 pages of manuscript! The vastness of these numbers and the possibilities that await the American investigator can best be appreciated, when one considers that an estimate made in 1907 by a competent scholar, with the financial backing of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, revealed only 5332 copies in the United States of documents from the archives of Spain—not merely from the Archivo General de Indias¹³—although many from the archive at Seville have since been added to American libraries.¹⁴

de Indias at Seville, Washington, 1916, p. vii) says "about 35,000," and in a list on page ix gives a more nearly exact estimate of 35,731 *legajos*. William R. Shepherd (in his *Guide to the materials for the history of the United States in Spanish archives*, Washington, 1907, p. 55), says "some 40,000 *legajos*," and those are the figures given by Señor Torres Lanzas, head of the archive, to the writer. The two estimates may be reconciled by the fact that there are some groups of papers in which the *legajos* are so large as to be unwieldy, and it has long been planned to reduce them to a more convenient size. In 1913, after Mr. Hill's departure from Seville, this work began on the 1194 bundles of the *Escrivánía de Cámara del Consejo de Indias* papers, which are expected to yield about 3000 *legajos* of the usual size.

¹¹ This is the estimate of Señor Torres Lanzas.

¹² Hill, *Descriptive catalogue*, p. xxix, estimates that there are an average of five hundred documents in the *legajos* forming the basis of his work. In the *legajos* investigated for the present *Catalogue*, it is doubtful if the average is over three hundred, owing to the great number of *testimonios*, and it may be less.

¹³ Robertson, James A., *List of documents in Spanish archives relating to the history of the United States which have been printed or of which transcripts are preserved in American libraries*. Of the 5332 items, 1075 concern printed documents, but the transcript entries often include more than a single document.

¹⁴ Through the efforts of N. S. G. W. Fellows and of Dr. William E. Dunn of the University of Texas, thousands of documents have been procured for the Bancroft Library of the University of California, the Library of the University of Texas, the Newberry Library of Chicago, and the Library of Congress. Thus, students in the Spanish American field have an opportunity to carry on extensive work in any one of four widely separated cities of this country.

B. *The archive building.*—The history of the Casa Lonja, as the archive building is called, has been told by most of the writers who have dealt with the material it contains.¹⁵ In brief, it may be stated that a law was passed, on October 30, 1572, calling for the erection of the building for the use of the Casa de Contratación. The work was in charge of the elder Herrera (Juan de Herrera), most famous Spanish architect of all time, the builder of the Escorial and other notable edifices in Spain, and the building is one of the most pleasing examples of his style. On August 14, 1598, the work was completed. For over a hundred years, the Lonja was the seat of the busy Casa de Contratación, but in the eighteenth century, with the removal of that institution to Cádiz, it became untenanted. In 1778, the idea of an archive of the Indies was suggested to the king by Juan Bautista Muñoz, celebrated historian and even more celebrated archivist. The project was received with favor, and the Casa Lonja was proposed by José de Gálvez, at that time *ministro general de Indias*, as the archive building. In 1785, with the arrival of a number of *legajos* from Simancas, the Lonja was fairly embarked on its new career. From that time forth, other consignments of papers were made to the archive,¹⁶ until at length the upper floor of the building, the only space thus far allotted, could not conveniently house more of the *legajos*. Laws were passed for the delivery of the lower floor for archive purposes as well, and in 1913 the laws were executed. With this addition, it is believed that there will be enough space, though with little to spare, for the 80,000 *legajos* which will one day be the completed store of the Archivo General de Indias.

There are practically no formalities attending admission to the archive for purposes of investigation,¹⁷ and, once there, the investigator is allowed wide latitude for the pursuit of his studies. While waiting for a *legajo*, he has an opportunity to consult the valuable library of over a thousand volumes, which the Archivo General de Indias has accumulated concerning Spanish America. While the archive has no funds for the purchase of books, the library is constantly growing through gifts; incidentally, it is a rule of courtesy that students who use the materials of the archive shall donate copies

¹⁵ See especially the already cited works of Shepherd and Torres Lanzas.

¹⁶ Hill, *Descriptive catalogue*, p. ix, gives a table showing the different larger groups of papers, their inclusive dates, the number of *legajos* in each, the origin of the papers, and the dates when they came to the Casa Lonja.

¹⁷ On this point, see Shepherd, *Guide*, p. 59, and Hill, *Descriptive catalogue*, pp. ix-xi.

of their printed works based thereon. The investigator who is unable to go to Seville for his documents is free to arrange for copying through the N. S. G. W. Fellows, when they are present, or he may apply directly to the chiefs of the archive.

- C. *The arrangement of the papers.*—In the formation of the *legajos*, of whatever set, the year 1760 is a kind of twilight zone between the disorder of the older papers and the excellent arrangement of those of later date; the disorder continues through that year in some *legajos*, while in others that is the date where good order begins. Before 1760, *expediente* groupings are rarely maintained, and are often completely lost, through the disappearance of documents, or through their having been filed in separate *legajos*. The arrangement of the post-1760 *legajos* is admirable. The general rule is for a subgrouping by individual years, within which the particular year's *expedientes* appear. The *expedientes* are conveniently arranged, so that the relationships of the documents are manifest from the very make-up of the file. Occasionally, in *legajos* that have been used by investigators, but especially in those from which copies have been made, an ante-1760 chaos has made its appearance. Whether the fault be that of an investigator or that of an archive clerk, it cannot be too greatly regretted, and it is to be hoped that the evil practice may be checked or done away with.

The papers are divided into twelve (or, if those styled Indiferente General are considered separately from the Audiencia group, thirteen) larger sets, ranging in numbers from the 105 *legajos* of the Estado group, to the 18,860 of the Simancas papers (including both the Audiencia and Indiferente General sections, of which the former contains over 15,000). Some attempts at cataloguing the materials have been made, but while the *inventarios* and *indices* of certain sets, for example the Patronato Real¹⁸ and Estado groups, have been

¹⁸ The most famous of all the sets of materials at the archive is that of the Patronato Real. The title of these papers would lead one to expect them to deal with the royal patronage with regard to the church, but the name has no relation to the subject matter; they are so called, because they are stored in a room which was formerly the office of that branch of royal administration. They represent the selections of Juan Bautista Muñoz of the materials which he considered the most valuable of the archive. As such, they have been used by investigators more than many other equally valuable sets, and they constitute the principal source for the much cited *Colección de documentos inéditos, relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones españolas de América y Oceania*, 42 vols. Madrid, 1864-1884. Cf. Chapman, *The founding of Spanish California*, p. 438. The documents of the Patronato Real are particularly rich in materials for the era

commendably well done, those of others present very meagre guides to the materials referred to. This is particularly true of what is perhaps the richest set of all for general purposes, as well as the greatest in number of *legajos*, the above-mentioned Simancas papers, to which three small *inventarios* are devoted. In the case of this set, a one or two line description, with inclusive dates, is given for the various groups of *legajos*, a single item embracing from one to as many as twenty-five *legajos*—obviously not a very detailed clue to the contents.

The names of the larger sections will occasionally convey some idea as to the nature of the materials, but the basis of appellation is, not subject-matter, but the office whence the papers came to the archive. Thus, the Simancas papers came from the archive at Simancas. The principal subgroup is called the Audiencia papers, not because it deals with the activities of *audiencias*, but because the various *audiencia* jurisdictions were taken as convenient geographical divisions. Similarly, the other subgroup of the Simancas papers is called Indiferente General, because the documents were not easily referable to any single *audiencia* jurisdiction.¹⁹ The *legajos* are located by *estante* (stack), *cajón* (compartment, or shelf), and *legajo* (bundle) numbers, and the three together (e. g., 104-3-2) are habitually termed the *legajo* number. The title of an individual *legajo* and its inclusive dates will usually give a general indication of subject-matter and the range, in time, of the documents, but neither is a safe clue in all cases, as will be seen by reference to the section of this *Catalogue* dealing with *legajo* descriptions.²⁰

of the *conquistadores*; they contain little or nothing for the eighteenth century. There is still much of value in this set that has not been used, e. g., the six hundred page manuscript account of the Coronado expedition by Baltasar de Obregón, which was virtually unknown until found by the writer and copied for the Newberry Library of Chicago; but, as a general rule, other sets will now yield far more to the investigator in search of new materials. The *inventarios* and *índices* of the Patronato Real are the type which has been followed with more or less success in the cataloguing of other sets. The *inventarios* of this set (of which there are two) list the materials, sometimes by *expedientes*, and at others document by document. The *índices* (of which also there are two) provide an alphabetical index, usually by names of persons, but in some cases by names of places and institutions as well, to the *inventarios*. Where possible, the alphabetical index is applied within geographical units.

¹⁹ This section has also served as a category for materials which came to the archive, not necessarily from Simancas, after the *inventarios* of other groups had been made up. It is therefore a growing set. (Shepherd, *Guide*, p. 67.)

²⁰ It is a temptation to write a general account of the various larger groups of papers, for which the writer has notes available, but it is doubtful if much that is useful could be added to the concise statements appearing in Shepherd's *Guide*.

D. *Works dealing with the archive.*—A bibliography of works treating of the Archivo General de Indias is provided in Hill, *Descriptive catalogue*,²¹ p. vii. The following items may be added to Mr. Hill's list:

El Archivo de Indias y la Sociedad de publicaciones históricas. Madrid. [1912]. This is an illustrated thirty-one page pamphlet in two parts. The first part, in fifteen pages, is the work of Dr. Pío Zabala y Lera, referring to the publications, past and prospective, of the *Sociedad de Publicaciones Históricas*. The second part, written anonymously by Señor Don Pedro Torres Lanzas, chief of the archive, concerns the Archivo General de Indias. It ranks with Shepherd's *Guide*²² as the most useful description yet published of the general contents of the archive.

Larrabure y Unanue, Eugenio, *Les archives des Indes et la Bibliothèque Colombine de Séville.* [Paris. 1914]. This is a profusely illustrated eighty-eight page pamphlet, of which fifty pages are devoted to the Archivo General de Indias. Practically the entire space deals with the exposition of documents at that archive in 1913, in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

There is an article in *Archives des missions scientifiques et littéraires* (2), II, 367, not available to the present writer, cited in Shepherd, *Guide*, pp. 59, 96.

More popular in character, but often containing material of value, are the various reports of the N. S. G. W. Fellows, published, from time to time, in the *Grizzly bear magazine* of Los Angeles, and articles of like character by Dr. William E. Dunn of the University of Texas in newspapers and magazines of Texas, e. g., *Hunting old documents in Spain*, in *The alcalde* (Austin, Texas), III, pp. 345-354, Feb., 1915. The most complete and most available description of the archive, for American scholars, especially as regards the *inventarios* and *índices* of the different sets of papers, is Shepherd's *Guide*, supplemented as regards arrangements and archive rules since the publication of Shepherd's work by Hill's *Descriptive catalogue*. Both of these works, as well as those of Bolton, Pérez, and Robertson, cited in notes 2 and 13, are among the publications of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

²¹ See *supra*, n. 10.

²² See *supra*, n. 10.

II. THE NATIVE SONS' FELLOWSHIPS

A. *The Native Sons of the Golden West.*—The Native Sons of the Golden West have the unique distinction of being perhaps the only fraternal society in the United States which devotes its efforts and its funds to the promotion of state history. In so doing, they are taking the logical course springing out of the circumstances of their origin and membership. The idea for the founding of the order originated with General A. M. Winn, who, as grand marshal of a Fourth of July parade at San Francisco in 1875, had arranged for a division of marchers made up entirely of young men "born under the American flag" in California. Such a group was formed, and it marched in the parade, held that year on Monday, July 5. The following Sunday, July 11, a number of the participants and others within the terms of General Winn's call held a meeting, and at Winn's suggestion formed a society, choosing the name which still endures. In March, 1876, the society was incorporated, at which time it had a membership of 113. Membership was limited to men (over eighteen) born since July 7, 1846, the date when Commodore Sloat took formal possession for the United States at Monterey.²³ In 1885, the rules were extended to include native Californians born before the raising of the American flag, as well as those born afterward.

The founders seem originally to have contemplated an extension of the order into the various states of "the Golden West," but it is perhaps fortunate for the cause of history that the order eventually became purely Californian in its aims. It has increased in influence, until today there are 172 chapters, or "parlors," with a membership (in 1916) of 20,722. Closely affiliated with it is the order of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, a similar organization for California women, with a total of 143 parlors.

The Native Sons have long been engaged in work tending to the perpetuation of the records of California's past. To them are due the marking of many historic spots and the repair and preservation of the far-famed California missions. Not the least important of their measures was the founding of the Native Sons' Fellowships in History at the University of California.²⁴

²³ General Winn and G. W. Anthony were admitted as honorary members; neither was a native of the state.

²⁴ Section A is based on Jung, Fred H., *What, who, and how, the Native Sons, in Grizzly bear magazine*, XX, no. 6, p. 25, April, 1917. Mr. Jung is Grand Secretary of the order.

B. *The founding of the fellowships.*—At the "Grand Parlor," or general, meeting of the Native Sons at Marysville in April, 1909, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate and report, at the next session of the Grand Parlor, as to the feasibility of establishing a chair in California history at the state university. The committee conferred with Professor H. Morse Stephens, head of the history department at the University of California, who advised them that it would first be necessary to train a man for the position, since there was no one properly qualified for it. Professor Stephens suggested the founding of two annual fellowships of \$1500 each, to enable the holders to study California history at its sources in Spain and elsewhere. This idea was accepted by the committee, and was recommended to the order at the next meeting of the Grand Parlor, held in June, 1910, at Lake Tahoe. The resolution was referred to the finance committee, which reported in favor of a gift of \$1500 to the University of California for a Native Sons' Fellowship for the following year. In this form, the resolution was adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to coöperate with the authorities of the university in carrying out the details of the grant. In June, 1911, at the Grand Parlor meeting, held at Santa Cruz, the sum of \$3000 was voted for two fellowships. Since that time, this amount has been appropriated for this purpose annually.²⁵

C. *Brief history of the fellowships.*—While the Native Sons were evolving toward the idea of the fellowships, steps were being taken at the University of California which had much to do with the later success which the Fellows may fairly be said to have achieved. During his sabbatical year of 1909-1910, Professor Stephens spent several months in Spain, with the object of finding out whether an investigation of the archives of that country would yield much in the way of materials for California history. Without attempting an intensive investigation, he found enough to warrant a belief that a number of years could be spent there profitably, especially at the Archivo General de Indias, by students interested in the history of the Pacific coast. With this information and with many valuable copies, he returned to

²⁵ This paragraph is based upon a letter to the present writer by Mr. D. Q. Troy of Oakland, historiographer of the N. S. G. W. order. The letter is dated May 23, 1917; it contains much more than the brief statement given here, for which reason it has been turned over to the Bancroft Library. A noteworthy source for additional information is the *Grizzly bear magazine*, organ of the N. S. G. W. and the N. S. D. W., where detailed accounts of Grand Parlor meetings are to be found.

Berkeley, where he proceeded to take a fresh step in the upbuilding of a school of Pacific coast history. Since he himself was not a specialist in that field, it was necessary to find somebody who could train students for the problems that would confront them in making use of the materials in Spain. The logic of events pointed to Professor Herbert E. Bolton, then at Leland Stanford University, as the ideal man for the place. For many years, Professor Bolton had been the acknowledged master in the field embracing the former Spanish frontier, in regions now within the United States. Furthermore, he had made extended investigations of the archives of Mexico, the results of which were, shortly afterward, published in his well-known *Guide*, in the Carnegie Institution series. In 1911, Professor Stephens was successful in his effort to induce this scholar to accept a position at the University of California, where he was to have principal charge of the graduate work in the department of history. In the meantime, however, the first Native Sons' Fellow had been appointed.

To Mr. Lawrence Palmer Briggs, Native Sons' Fellow for 1911-1912, all subsequent Fellows, and the writer more than all, owe a debt of gratitude. His was in a measure a step in the dark. Going to Spain without the benefit of Professor Bolton's training, and without an adequate idea of the problems awaiting him, he was placed in a more difficult position than any subsequent Fellow has been. It is gratifying to know that his work has had a positive result, even though he himself was not to bring it to fruition, for the publication of Dr. Priestley's volume on *José de Gálvez*²⁶ depended in great degree on the investigations of Mr. Briggs. His experiences in Spain, however, were of more particular value to the later Fellows, and especially to the writer, who was the next to go to Spain.²⁷

The work of the writer as Native Sons' Fellow is discussed in detail in Section III. On the positive side, his *Founding of Spanish California* and this *Catalogue*, besides a number of articles, are the results of his two-year term, from 1912 to 1914. Upon his return in 1914, he was appointed to a position in the history department of the University of California, and became the first instructor in the history of California at that university. Thus, one of the objects of the Native Sons was achieved.

The other fellowship for 1912-1913, the first year in which two

²⁶ See *infra*, n. 39.

²⁷ Upon his return from Spain Mr. Briggs entered the United States consular service, and is now stationed at Saigon, Cochin China.

were available, was divided between Mr. Joseph J. Hill and Mr. Tracy B. Kittredge, both of whom, as Resident Fellows, rendered service in the Bancroft Library. Mr. Hill carried on an investigation concerning the history of the Mormons in California.²⁸

For the year 1913-1914, Mr. William Lytle Schurz was appointed, serving in Spain at the same time with the writer, after which Mr. Schurz was named for a second term, ending in 1915. His volume on the *Manila galleon* is expected to be one of the next publications of the University of California.²⁹

The second Fellow for the year 1914-1915 was Mr. Gordon C. Davidson. Instead of sending him to Spain, a departure from the usual practice was made when Mr. Davidson was instructed for work in England. He was on board the *Empress of Ireland* when that vessel went down at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, losing all the notes with regard to his work that he had thus far prepared. Nevertheless, his year was spent to good advantage, and his *History of the North West Company* is already listed for publication at the University of California.³⁰

Dr. Charles H. Cunningham and Mr. Karl C. Lebrick were appointed in 1915. The latter remained one year. A volume by him, *The English expedition to Manila in 1762*, is soon to be published. He also gathered materials for a catalogue, similar to the present work, covering the *Duplicados de comandantes generales* in the Audiencia de Guadalajara group of the Simancas papers.³¹

Dr. Cunningham remained two years in Spain, from 1915 to 1917. He has a volume on the *Audiencia de Filipinas* on the calendar for publication at the University of California, and has also been carrying on other institutional studies at Seville bearing upon Spanish American history.

The second fellowship for 1916-1917 was awarded to Mr. Tracy B. Kittredge, who almost immediately resigned. His place was taken by Mr. George Leslie Albright. No finer young man or more

²⁸ Mr. Hill is now teaching in Utah. Mr. Kittredge, after a period of service with the Belgian Relief Committee, is in England at the time of going to press.

²⁹ Dr. Schurz is now Assistant Professor of Latin American History at the University of Michigan, where he is listed for courses in Latin American history and the history of the Pacific area—offshoots of his service as Native Sons' Fellow.

³⁰ Dr. Davidson is now a lieutenant in the Nineteenth Reserve Battalion of Canadian Infantry, on service in France.

³¹ In 1917, Dr. Lebrick was appointed Instructor in Modern European History at the University of California.

promising scholar ever went forth from the University of California than Mr. Albright. On December 15, 1916, he died at Seville, a victim of typhoid fever. He had continued work at the archive up to the day he was obliged to go to the bed, and, to the last, seemed chiefly concerned over the check in the progress of his work. His volume on the Spanish frontier of New Spain and his proposed catalogue of the viceroys' correspondence will never appear over his name, but a master's thesis written by him, entitled *Plans and official explorations for Pacific railroads*, has been found to be so meritorious, that it will be published at the University of California.³²

Owing to the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany, it has become impossible to send Fellows to Europe, for the present. Four Resident Fellows have therefore been appointed for 1917-1918. They are Dr. Charles Wilson Hackett, Mr. John Lloyd Mecham, Mr. Charles S. Mitrani, and Mr. J. Fred Rippy. Dr. Hackett is already the author of a number of historical articles, and has a volume entitled *The uprising of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico in 1680* on the calendar for publication at the University of California.

It will be noticed that the Fellows have each prepared one or more volumes, all of them having a demonstrable bearing upon California history, as part of their work in connection with the fellowships. They have also procured copies of these publications for the use of a great body of students, not only for the Bancroft Library, but for other libraries and for a number of American scholars as well; they have represented the University of California on formal occasions in foreign lands; and, finally, they have prepared themselves for university positions, whereby they may spread the gospel of "the Golden West" throughout the country.*

* At the Grand Parlor meeting of the Native Sons, held at Redding, in April, 1917, a memorial *estante*, or *legajo* stack, to Mr. Albright was voted. It will be placed in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville.

* Mr. Mecham and Mr. Mitrani resigned their fellowships in June, 1917, and enlisted in the ambulance service of the United States army. Their places were taken by Mr. Joseph J. Hill, a former Fellow, and by Mr. Arthur S. Aiton. In the fall of 1917 Dr. Cunningham became an Instructor at the University of Texas, giving courses in Hispanic American history. Dr. Hackett has been appointed Professor and head of the Department of History in the University of New Mexico, beginning work there in the fall of 1918. Lieut. Davidson is reported to have been decorated by the British government for gallantry in action against the Germans. He was severely wounded during 1917, but word has come that he has reported again for duty.

III. THE WORK PLANNED AND ACCOMPLISHED

The work done by Professor H. Morse Stephens in Spain, in 1909-1910, besides providing the Bancroft Library with a number of valuable copies, had demonstrated that the Archivo General de Indias was rich in materials for Pacific coast history. The work of Mr. Briggs, the first Native Sons' Fellow, was of great service to the writer in a different way. Mr. Briggs was instructed to do work on his thesis and make copies for the Bancroft Library. Although it could not have been foreseen at the time, these instructions made it impossible for Mr. Briggs to accomplish as much, even with his own thesis, as he might have done. With a preliminary training which caused him to view each new important document that had never been used before as a "find," it was only natural that he should stop to take careful notes on as many such documents as he should come upon. The result was unfortunate, in that there was more material than could have been utilized in many years—yet all, or nearly all, had to be taken into account, if the proper perspective were to be gained and the best selection of documents made. Curiously enough, the unexpected wealth of the archive was the most serious factor he had to contend against.

It was at the writer's own suggestion, that a different program was planned for his term as Native Sons' Fellow. He proposed that he abandon work on his thesis until such time as he might gain a wide acquaintance with the available materials at the great archive in Seville. In the meantime, it was suggested that he make lists, without taking notes, of all pertinent documents that he might find, not only on his own subject, but also on California history in general. For this work he had in a measure been prepared by cataloguing certain portions of the manuscript material in the Bancroft Library. This plan was accepted, and instructions were given in accordance therewith.³³ He was to proceed, *legajo* by *legajo*, choosing *legajos* on the basis of their possibilities as regards material for California history, and list California material only.

Upon arrival in Spain the writer began to put the above plan into operation. Problems that had not been foreseen very soon began to present themselves. The methods of entry which he employed at the start were found to be inadequate, resulting in some

³³ C. E. Chapman, *The archives of the Indies: report of the Native Sons' Fellow, for November, 1912*, in *Grizzly bear magazine*, XIII, no. 3, p. 6, July, 1913.

inaccuracies in the technical descriptions of the earlier entered documents.³⁴ Another question to solve was whether the separate documents of a *testimonio* should be entered or not. It very soon became clear, however, that such a practice would entail an expenditure of time out of all proportion to the value of the entry. He, therefore, decided to make but a single entry of *testimonios*. Similarly, decrees and reports or other notations on the same paper with another document, to which these later documents referred, were not given separate entry. On the other hand, the original practice of entering the subordinate documents of an *expediente*, where the file was composed of separate documents that were tied or folded together, was retained, and results, the writer believes, have justified their retention. These and other problems led eventually to the preparation of the plan on methods of entry which forms the concluding section of this introduction.

A more serious problem arose in connection with the material itself. It had all along been understood that the materials for California history would include documents relating to regions in the direct line of approach to California, especially Baja California and Sonora, but it was not supposed that the affairs of the easterly provinces of the northern frontier, from Nueva Vizcaya to Texas, would have any noteworthy bearing upon the history of the Pacific coast. The fallaciousness of this view became almost at once apparent, and documents dealing with the easterly provinces that clearly bore a relationship to affairs in the west were entered; furthermore, all other materials about the regions now embraced by the American southwest were included. This called for an answer, not always easy to give, to two obvious questions. What materials bore the required relationship, and, since other names were formerly applied to regions now within New Mexico and Texas, when did the documents refer to their present-day territories?

An easy solution, *in theory*, would have been to list all the documents in any *legajo* selected, but this was impracticable *in fact*. It was essential that the writer should make a good showing on California history materials—possibly the continuance of the N. S. G. W. fellowships might depend on it—and the documents had to bear an

³⁴ The principal difficulty on this score was to determine whether a document was an original, certified copy, or ordinary copy. An attempt has since been made to correct the slips in this particular, and it is believed that they are now rightly described.

unmistakable California mark. Even after the writer's appointment for a second term, time was all too short, and funds which would have enabled him to carry on the work more expeditiously, through the use of clerks for the purely mechanical tasks, were almost completely lacking during the first year of his incumbency and not overwhelming in amount in his second year. Furthermore, the self-evident California material, even including items relating to lands in the Spanish line of approach to California, comprised, on an average, only a little more than five per cent of the total number in the *legajos* actually investigated for cataloguing. Not only was it out of the question to list *legajos* in entirety, but also it was deemed advisable to limit the entry of materials dealing with the territory from Nueva Vizcaya to Texas, since that was found in greater quantity than the more narrowly interpreted California materials. The evident New Mexico and Texas documents, those referring specifically to those regions, continued, as a rule, to be entered, although with some restrictions even in those cases,³⁵ but the Nueva Vizcaya to Nuevo Santander background was not included.

The general problem came up especially in connection with the question whether it would not be best to confine the cataloguing to some special set of the archive, and to cover that in entirety. The writer once thought of listing the Audiencia de Guadalajara papers of the Simancas, or Audiencia, group of the archive, since that set would almost certainly yield more richly than others for those regions of the northern frontier now within the United States. But it proved to contain 588 *legajos*, or approximately 200,000 documents—enough for a sixty-volume catalogue! Later, the idea occurred to him of listing some definite subdivision of the above-named set, especially the exceedingly rich files of the *Fortificaciones, pertrechos de guerra* etc. papers, or the valuable group of the *Duplicados* of the *comandantes generales* of the Provincias Internas. Eventually, however, he decided that it was better to make as wide a sweep of California materials as possible, thus establishing the fellowships, and leaving it to later Fellows to ramify from the foundation he would have laid. As matters were, he was able to include the greater part of the *Fortificaciones*

³⁵ For example, the greater number of the service sheets entered in the *Catalogue* are of men known to have had more or less direct relation at some time in their career to the affairs of the Californias; the service sheets of other men, even though they might have served in Texas or New Mexico, were omitted.

papers, and, at his suggestion, a later Fellow, Mr. Karl C. Leebrick, listed the entire set of the above-mentioned *Duplicados* papers.³⁶

Nevertheless, the number of documents entered bearing upon provinces east of Sonora covers a wider range, the writer believes, than any manuscript catalogue for those regions that has ever been published. Approximately two thousand such documents are catalogued, and they represent possibly the great majority of the most important items that might have been selected. The great bulk of the entered items bear directly upon California, and, except for the related materials of the northeastern frontier, very few documents of that character in the *legajos* catalogued will have escaped the search that was made for them. In all, 207 *legajos* were investigated, yielding 6257 distinct items for the *Catalogue*, of which number it is safe to say that over 5000 had never been utilized in historical works. If the separate documents of *testimonios*, of which there were, perhaps, an unusual number in the *legajos* investigated, might be included in this list, the total number would almost certainly reach 20,000.³⁷ Furthermore, as already indicated,³⁸ the materials were of the highest all-round technical character, and since the Council of the Indies and the *ministros generales* were the administrative (even though not always the effective) centre for all of Spain's colonies, the larger policies affecting California and the other provinces of the northern frontier are to be found in the documents which passed through their hands, together with an amount of detail that is a never-ending surprise to the Anglo-Saxon mind.

The present *Catalogue* not only serves as a guide to the materials indicated, but aims to be something more, as well. For much that an investigator may desire, the entry in the *Catalogue* will suffice. This statement has already been tested in works by Dr. Priestley and the writer which are based on the documents entered here.³⁹ Natur-

³⁶ For a brief description of both the *Fortificaciones* and the *Duplicados* papers, see Part I, B, 30 and 58 of the *Catalogue*.

³⁷ *Testimonios* of several hundred documents are not at all rare.

³⁸ See Part I of the Introduction.

³⁹ Priestley, Herbert I., *José de Gálvez, visitor-general of New Spain*, Univ. Calif., Publ. Hist., V, 448 pp., 1916, and Chapman, Charles E., *The founding of Spanish California*, New York, Macmillan, 1916. In the case of the latter work, citation is made to this *Catalogue*, but not in that of the former. It may be explained here that the occasional absence of an item at a *Catalogue* number, as well as the presence of additional items in the case of some numbers, is due to the writer's citation to these materials before the final arrangement of the *Catalogue*. Wishing to call attention to the work, and being uncertain of its eventual publication, he deemed it

ally, the materials of a more immediate bearing on an investigator's subject must be had *in extenso*, especially in the case of the longer documents, to which it has been impossible to give space in the *Catalogue* in proportion to their (usually) greater relative value. Furthermore, the *Catalogue* is much more than a manuscript bibliography of the two works just referred to. Fifty such volumes, not more alike than the widely different works of Dr. Priestley and the present writer, might easily be based almost entirely on the *Catalogue*, and any number of others could make use of it, at least as an indication of desirable materials. Among the subjects that might be studied with a fair degree of adequacy from the materials here cited, granted that one should also make use of works already in print, are the following: the part played by the regular and secular clergy in Spanish conquests on the northern frontier of New Spain, involving an examination of such institutional topics as the mission system, the problem of secularization, friar lands, etc.; similarly, the part played by the civil and military authorities, with such institutional subjects as the presidio, provincial government, the establishment of a colonial militia, affairs of *real hacienda*, etc.; similarly, the part played by the civilian population, with such topics as the influence of mining (that especially) and stock raising, the use and treatment of Indians by the whites, race admixture, etc.; the interrelations of the elements just named, with special reference to the conflicts between them; the Indian tribes of the New Spain frontier; the *junta de guerra y real hacienda*; the fiscal of the Audiencia in actual colonial administration; Spanish fear of foreign encroachment on her dominions of the Pacific, as a spur to Spanish conquests; Spanish efforts at conquest of the Californias in the seventeenth century; the occupation and development of Baja California; the Pima revolt of 1751 and its consequences; the Rubí inspection of the presidios of New Spain; early voyages to Alta California; the beginnings of Spanish Arizona; the Seri wars of Sonora; Apache wars on the northern frontier; the effective Spanish conquest of Sonora; the Spanish occupation of Alta California; the Department of San Blas; Gálvez's reforms in Baja California and Sonora; the administrative evolution of the Californias; Spanish voyages to the northwest coast in the last quarter of the eighteenth century; Spain's attitude toward American voyages along the Pacific best to take that course. Thus, it became impossible to change the former entry numbers.

coasts of New Spain and the Californias in the last three decades of Spanish rule; the development of Alta California under Spain; a detailed study of the Anza and numerous other expeditions in themselves; the rule of Teodoro de Croix; history of the *comandancia general* of the Provincias Internas; the relation of the Spanish American revolutions to the Californias, with special reference to the naval attack of the year 1818. These topics and their numerous subdivisions, especially those of a narrative character, are only a few of the subjects for which materials are presented in the *Catalogue*. Still further indications appear in the *legajo* descriptions,⁴⁰ which are based on the entire *legajo*, and not merely on the entered material.

IV. RULES FOR ENTRY OF ITEMS

It has been deemed necessary in order to explain the data in this particular volume, and worth while as a suggestion to other investigators who may do similar work, to give a somewhat detailed description of the methods employed. It is believed that the rules herein given are adapted to meet the conditions of any document that may be found in the Archivo General de Indias.

A. *The first paragraph.*

1. *Function.*—The first paragraph contains an indication of the number, date, place, author, and addressee of the entered document.

2. *Number.*—Entries are arranged in chronological order, and numbered consecutively. These numbers are then used in cross references from one document to another.

3. *Date.*

(a) Determination of date. When the date is not stated in the document, the actual date is given, in brackets, if it can be ascertained, or, if it cannot, an approximate date, followed by a question mark in parentheses, is entered, and the entire date entry placed within brackets, e. g., [1796 (?)]. Where there is more than one of a given document (see C. 14), all are taken together in determining the date, and the clearest expression is used as the date entry for all; thus, if one such document bore a date and the other did not, the date of the first would be assigned, without brackets, as the date for both.

(b) *Expediente* and *testimonio* entries. Where a single year is applied to an entire file, of documents physically bound together, that is entered as the date; if no year is given, one may be supplied

⁴⁰ Part I of the *Catalogue*.

in brackets. Inclusive dates are given, in brackets, when the file is composed of but a few documents.

(c) Diaries. Inclusive dates, without brackets, are given in the case of diaries, rather than the date when the author completed, or signed, his diary.

(d) Summaries. Since dates of summaries rarely appear, and decrees, with dates, are usually indicated on them in the margin, the date of the decree has been used, or, if that is missing, an approximate date is given. Brackets are used in both cases.

(e) Abbreviations. The month is written in abbreviated form.

4. Place.

(a) Determination of place. When the place is not stated in the document, the actual place, if ascertainable, is given, followed, in case of doubt, by a question mark in parentheses. Brackets are used in both cases. If not ascertainable, the place is omitted.

(b) Abbreviations are extended, e. g., Mexico *for* Mexco.

(c) *Expediente*, *testimonio*, and diary entries. No place is given.

5. Names of correspondents.

(a) Determination of names. Rule A.4.a., with the substitution of the words "author" or "addressee," is applicable here.

(b) *Expediente* and *testimonio* entries. No names are given.

(c) Spelling. Names are spelled as they appear in the particular document, and abbreviations are retained. Where the name of a person is supplied in brackets, however, modern spelling of Christian names and modern usage as to accents are employed, but in other respects the family name is given, where possible, as the individual himself would have written it. If the bracketed name is that of an institution, correct modern form is followed. Abbreviations are not used in brackets.

(d) Anglicized words. Where a suitable English equivalent exists, official titles indicating the author or addressee are translated from the Spanish, e. g., "the king," "the viceroy," "the Council of the Indies," etc. Exception: where a bishop or archbishop signs with his official title, preceded by his Christian name, the Spanish is retained, e. g., Francisco, Obispo de Guadalajara.

(e) Spanish terms treated as English words. Certain institutions, including practically all those which are written with capital letters, are not italicized, e. g., Contaduría General, Tribunal de Cuentas. The Spanish plural "fiscales" of the noun "fiscal" is used, but the word is not italicized.

(f) Number. Not more than three names are used to indicate by whom a letter was written, or to whom it was addressed. In case there were more than that, a group name is used, descriptive of the body which they composed, or the name of one of them, usually the first-named, or occasionally the one deemed the most prominent person, is entered, or in some cases three names are entered, with an indication of the number of the others.

(g) Simplification of names. Official titles and personal descriptive matter are omitted in entry of names of persons. In some cases names between the Christian and the family name are omitted, and occasionally also the last name, which in Spanish usage is the name of the mother. The full name, minus titles and descriptive matter, is retained, however, in the case of original documents—that is, in those that are signed with the name and rubric of the author, in his own hand.

(h) "The viceroy." The viceroy of New Spain is meant, unless otherwise stated.

(i) Use of "the." The definite article is omitted before the name of the author of a document where the next following word is capitalized, e. g., "Conde de," "Council of," but is retained before words not taking a capital letter, e. g., "The king," "The viceroy," "The *ministro general*." It is always used before the name of an institution or of a titled person being addressed, e. g., "to the Council of the Indies," "to the Marqués de Croix."

(j) "The *ministro general*," or "The *ministro general de Indias*." This term is used for an official of changing name and functions, who was apart from, and superior to, the Council of the Indies during the years most intensively covered by the *Catalogue*. The consistent employment of the correct name is not used, as it would have required the time and labor of an historical monograph to ascertain it in all cases, but in the vast majority of them the actual title was ascertainable and is entered. Usually it has been possible to avoid the difficulty by employing the official's name.

(k) Summaries for the Council of the Indies. Where a summary of a file is followed on the same document by a decree of the Council of the Indies, the Council is named as the author.

6. *Letter, enclosure, and filing numbers.*—Numbers of letters in a correspondence which has a consecutive series of numbers irrespective of date (letter numbers), those assigned to a series of documents

enclosed in a letter of a given date (enclosure numbers), and those placed on correspondence that has been received (filing numbers) are indicated, when they appear, as the closing item of the first paragraph.

B. *The second paragraph.*

1. *Function.*—The second paragraph contains a brief indication, or catalogue, of the subject-matter of the entered document.

2. *Description of subject-matter in Spanish.*—~~The description placed~~ on the document at the time of its sending or receipt, with abbreviations and modes of spelling, accentuation, and punctuation exactly as they appear, has nearly always been retained, when present. Where both descriptions are present, the one better adapted for entry from the standpoints of brevity, adequacy, and correctness has been chosen, although where both are equally good, as usually happens, the description placed on the document in Spain has been employed; this must be borne in mind in determining the meaning of an entry, e. g., "este reino" in the description of a viceroy's letter will usually mean Spain, not New Spain. In some cases Spanish entries that were exceedingly long, or mistaken, or inadequate have been abbreviated, rejected, or amplified, as the case might be.

3. *Descriptions in English.*

(a) When employed. The description is given in English, within brackets, where no notation of a Spanish clerk appears, or where it was rejected or amplified for the reasons already mentioned.

(b) Style of English used. The English employed aims to represent what might have been placed on the document at the time, involving frequent use of the present and future verb instead of the past, as would be required if the document were viewed purely from the standpoint of the compiler of this *Catalogue*. The past tense is more often applicable in the case of *expediente* and *testimonio* entries than in the case of single documents.

(c) Spelling of proper names and use of accents. The usage of the particular document is followed.⁴¹ Exceptions: abbreviations are rarely employed; many place names of very familiar usage in English are given in the English form, e. g., Monterey for Monterrey, Vera Cruz for Veracruz, New Mexico, England, France, Russia, United States.

⁴¹ Owing to a different practice used in listing material in the *legajos* first catalogued, or to occasional inadvertence later, modern spelling and accentuation appear in some cases, but these instances are not numerous.

(d) Use of "Provincias Internas." Where generally descriptive of the region referred to, this phrase has been rendered "frontier provinces;" where employed to describe the political jurisdiction of the *comandancia general*, the Spanish phrase has been retained.

(e) Use of "Alta California" and "Baja California." For the sake of consistency and in the hope of establishing a practice, these phrases are used, even though it was customary, down to the close of the eighteenth century, to use "la nueva California," "California septentrional," or "los establecimientos de Monterrey" for the former, and "la antigua California" for the latter.

(f) Anglicized words. Rule A. 5. d. (minus the Exception) applies here.

(g) Spanish terms treated as English words. Rule A. 5. e. is applicable.

(h) "The viceroy." Rule A. 5. h. applies.

4. *Subordinate documents*.—These have been described, as well as the principal document.

5. *Expedientes* or *testimonios* bound or sewed together. A single entry for the whole *expediente* or *testimonio* is made; the various documents composing them are not entered separately.

C. *The third paragraph*.

1. *Function*.—The third paragraph contains such technical data concerning the entered document as has not already been taken up in paragraph one.

2. *Use of abbreviations*.—The following is a list of those used: Or. for Original; Dft. for Draft; Cer. for Certified copy; the abbreviation for months in dates of certified copies; Uns. for Unsigned; Sum. for Summary; C. for Copy; Dp. for Duplicate; Tp. for TriPLICATE; 4Dp., 5Dp., etc. for Quadruplicate, Quintuplicate, etc.; p. for page; pp. for pages; Am. Gen. for América en General; Aud. Guad. for Audiencia de Guadalajara; Aud. Mex. for Audiencia de México; Doc. for document; Exp. for expediente; Cuad. for cuaderno; Inf. for Informe; Dec. for Decree; Inc. for Includes; Inc.in for Included in; Acc. for Accompanies; Acc.by for Accompanied by; Enc. for Encloses; Enc.w. for Enclosed with. The words *Estante*, *Cajón*, and *Legajo* are omitted in giving the location, within the archive, of a document; the numbers alone appear, separated by dashes.

3. *Originals*.—A document is considered to be an original when it is signed with the name and rubric, or the rubric alone, of the author,

or authors, of the document. The signature by the rubric alone was often employed, especially by fiscales and departmental secretaries, in intra-departmental correspondence.

4. *Drafts*.—The unsigned file copy retained in the office of origination of the document is called the draft. In practice, the draft was written by a clerk, and corrected by the man who was to sign the eventual original. Clean copies were then made and signed, becoming the original, duplicate original, etc. of documents for which the draft was held as the office copy.

5. *Certified copies*.—These are copies of originals which are certified to, as agreeing with the documents from which they are copied.⁴²
- The date and place of copying is given, if stated in the document. The notation "Cer. of Cer." indicates a certified copy of a certified copy.

6. *Ordinary copies*, "C."—In case a copy is not certified, it is entered in this group. If it is possible to determine with certainty the source of the copy, although usually it is not, that is indicated, e.g., "C. of Or." "C. of Cer." Many documents have been entered as copies when they may well have been originals. This is especially true of petitions, which it was the practice, oftentimes, not to sign, and in the case of some of the letters of the religious, who (possibly because they were frequently of non-Spanish origin) occasionally omitted the rubric, the unfailing proof of an original, in signing documents. Many others marked copies are almost certainly copies of originals or of certified copies, but it has been thought best not to indulge in guesses, even though they would rarely be incorrect.

7. *Duplicates, triplicates, etc.*.—These are documents of practically equal authority with those of which they are an exact copy; thus, the duplicate of an original will have the name and rubric of the author of the original, and so too the triplicate, quadruplicate, etc. The phrase *duplicate original* ("Or. Dp."), etc. is therefore considered appropriate in describing them.

8. *Unsigned documents*.—Entries so described refer to documents, other than the draft, lacking the name and rubric of the author. They are confined almost wholly to intra-departmental communications—such as a summary of a file of papers as a basis for action by the Council of the Indies (although occasional extracts, or summaries,

⁴² In many cases copies from originals are marked "Cer." in the *Catalogue*, even when the notarial certification was lacking on the document, but this practice was abandoned ultimately.

of a file were enclosed, unsigned, with letters from officials in the colonies)—whereas the draft represents a document sent to somebody outside the originating department.

9. *Pages.*

(a) Number. Number of pages is indicated by the figure preceding the abbreviation for the word "page" or "pages." Fractions of pages are not considered.

(b) Size of page. This is indicated by a figure 1 or 2 following the abbreviation just referred to. Figure 1 represents a page 31 by 21½ centimetres in size; figure 2, a page of 15½ by 21½ centimetres, or the exact fold, or half, of the preceding. In the rare case of departure from these sizes, the actual size is indicated.

(c) Amount on a page. While this varies greatly, it is almost reducible to rule. By law, royal officers sending out communications under their name and rubric (originals) were required to leave a margin of half the page, and to have broad spaces between lines. In the later eighteenth century, in which the bulk of the documents entered in the *Catalogue* fall, the law was almost invariably observed. Originals from ecclesiastical officials and from private individuals have scant margins and spaces, following the practice of the person writing. This is also true of *all* copies, but the certified copies are especially lacking in these respects; the last-named will almost invariably contain more than an average page of print, and will have perhaps five times as many words as the originals of royal officers. An intermediate class, using generous spacing and margins, but not so generous as that employed by documents of the first-named class, is to be found in royal decrees and intra-departmental correspondence.

10. *Location of documents.*

(a) Location of the *legajo* in which a document is contained. In the case of the Simancas, or Audiencia, papers, three numbers are used, following the indication of the number and size of pages, to mark the location of the *legajo* in which the particular document is found. The numbers stand respectively for the *estante*, *cajón*, and serial number of the *legajo* within the *cajón*, but are commonly referred to, all together, as the *legajo* number. Certain sets, of which only the *Estado* group appears in this catalogue, are numbered on a different basis; in the case of the *Estado* papers, a regional description follows the word *Estado*, after which comes the serial number of the *legajo* within the particular section of the group, e. g., *Estado, Aud. Mex., 23.*

(b) Location of documents within a *legajo*. This is usually impossible to determine, although the search, in any event, should be but a matter of a few minutes. Occasionally, however, *cuaderno* (parcel), *expediente* (file of papers), and document numbers appear, to indicate the order of filing, and in that case they are cited, preceded by a comma, immediately following the *legajo* number, e. g., Estado,Aud.Mex.23,Doc.12.

11. *Indication of documents which have not been entered.*

(a) *Informes*. Opinions of the fiscales which are written on the very document being discussed are indicated by the abbreviation "Inf." but are not entered separately. In rare instances this stands for the opinion of some other official than the fiscal.

(b) Decrees. In like manner, decrees written on the document under consideration are indicated, but not entered. Such decrees are usually by the *ministro general* or by the Council of the Indies. Occasionally they are important documents, but as a rule they merely give directions for the handling of the document or *expediente* in question.

(c) *Nota*. This marks a marginal reference other than a decree or *informe*. Routine notations, e. g., *Visto en el Consejo*, are omitted.

(d) Summaries. The abbreviation "Sum." refers to a summary of an *expediente* of which all the papers are present, obviating the need for separate entry of the summary. When the *expediente* is incomplete, such documents are entered, being technically characterized by the abbreviation "Uns." See C.8. above. In the case of summaries for the Council of the Indies, followed on the same document by a decree of the Council, the technical nature of the document is stated with reference to the decree; these documents will usually be entered, therefore, as originals.

12. *Relationships of entered documents.*

(a) Cross references. Entries are given cross references only with regard to their immediate principal or subordinate documents.

(b) Bases for choice of a principal document.

(1) Where the *expediente* is composed of an entire *legajo* or of very many documents. If a separate sheet appears, describing the nature of the file, an entry is made of that, or, if no such sheet appears, an hypothetical sheet may be conceived. That item then becomes the principal entry, and is held to include (Inc.) the principal documents of subordinate *expedientes*. Cf. C.12.c.

(2) The smaller *expedientes* that are in good order. Where the file is in the order that it had when last used by the officials handling the matter with which it deals, the first, or outside, document is taken as the principal one, and is said to be accompanied by (Acc.by) the documents immediately subordinate to it. This document will usually be the draft of a letter of the *ministro general* or other supreme official of the Indies; when it is not, the order of the file as it stands has nevertheless been followed. This class of *expediente* comprises the overwhelming majority of those entered in the *Catalogue*.

(3) The *expedientes* which have lost their original good order. In some cases an attempt has been made to bring together material dealing with the same subject-matter by subordinating other documents to some one of them, *but no attempt has been made to change the existing order of the file*, even though it would not be a difficult task to restore the logical order; the danger of error if investigators generally should attempt this is manifest; it is precisely in *legajos* from which copies have been made that lack of good order prevails.

(c) The use of "Inc." Where numerous documents are filed together, by being placed in the same folder or tied together, in cases that are differentiated from an enclosure, the abbreviation "Inc." is made on a principal entry, to indicate that it includes all other principal documents of lesser groups within the same file, and is followed by the entry numbers of the lesser principal documents. Cf. C.12.b.(1). Usually the documents in such a file are closely related in subject-matter, but not always.

(d) The use of "Inc.in." The number following this abbreviation indicates the document to which this one is subordinate in the sense just mentioned in rule c.

(e) The use of "Acc.by." This is used in a similar manner to "Inc." above, but is the principal document of a single *expediente*, whereas a number of *expedientes* may be subordinate to the document bearing the abbreviation "Inc.;" thus, a document which is "Acc.by" others may be "Inc.in" another. The numbers following the abbreviation "Acc.by" indicate documents, other than enclosures, which have been filed with the one taken as the principal. Cf. C.12.b.(2) and (3). All documents of an *expediente* usually relate to the same subject matter, but in some cases they do not, due very likely to bad filing.

(f) The use of "Acc." The number following this abbreviation

indicates the document to which this one has been subordinated in the sense just mentioned in rule e.

(g) The use of "Enc." The numbers following "Enc." are for documents which were forwarded as enclosures of this particular entry. "Enc." is not used unless the enclosures appear in the *expediente*.

(h) The use of "Enc.w." The number following this abbreviation indicates the document with which this one was originally enclosed.

(i) Order of indicating relationships. The order employed in indicating relationships is as follows: "Inc.in," "Inc.," "Acc.," "Acc.by," "Enc.w.," "Enc."

13. General comment not otherwise provided for.

(a) Indication of the language of a document that is not in Spanish. Unless the non-Spanish language is used in the description of the document in paragraph two, it is noted in parentheses following the technical description of the document, preceding the indication of pages, e. g., Or.(in French). 2 pp.1.

(b) All other additional matter which may seem desirable of entry. Such matter is placed at the end of the third paragraph. The most frequent instance of such entry, perhaps, is the use of the word "See," followed by numbers representing documents on the same subject matter, to which attention is directed.

14. Additional paragraphs.—Where documents are duplicated by others, especially if they exist in separate *legajos*, all are given a single entry, but additional paragraphs are made subject to the same rules just given for the third paragraph, with the single exception that the number of pages of a document is omitted in the added paragraphs; though the number may vary from that given in the third paragraph, the latter is a sufficient indication of length. All such duplicates are taken together in determining doubtful points with respect to the first and second paragraphs.

D. Rules of a general nature.

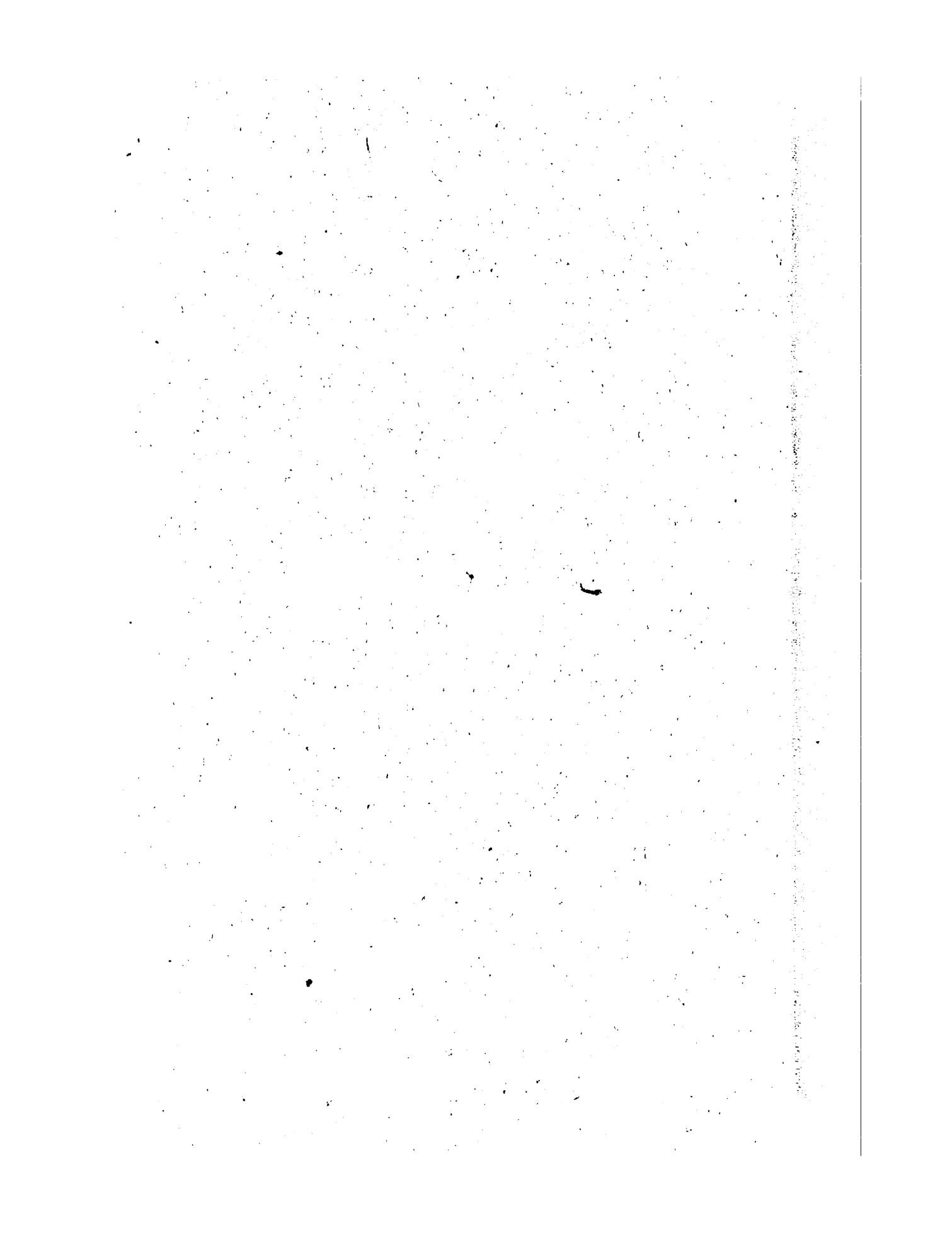
1. Interpretation of handwriting.—Doubtful spellings and connected or disjoined words are written in the correct form if such an interpretation is possible—otherwise not.

2. Handling of abbreviations of words.—Abbreviations, usually marked by the use of superior letters, have been retained in all cases except those specifically excluded in the statement of these rules.

In printing, it has been deemed best to place superior letters on the line with the rest of the word. All abbreviated words, whether marked in the original by superior letters or not, are followed, in printing, by a period. Lack of the usual space before the next following letter will show that the period is for an abbreviation, and not for a full stop.

3. *Making of slips for entry.*—The *papeletas*, or slips, should be made in duplicate, by use of carbon paper and the stylographic pen. This enables the investigator to retain his original *legajo* file with one set, and to place the other in chronological order.







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